

If this newspaper printed no ads to-day there would not be nearly so many people on the streets who are in a HURRY.

# The Courier-Journal.

Your store-ad. decides whether you are "on the list" of the shoppers to-day. If you are you needn't worry.

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,021.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1907.—12 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS, ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Kentucky—Partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday; showers at night or Thursday.  
Indiana—Showers on Wednesday or Wednesday night and on Thursday; warmer Wednesday; fresh east to south-east winds.  
Tennessee—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy.

## THE LATEST.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals yesterday held that poolrooms and "bucket shops," where gambling in any form whatever is carried on, can be proceeded against as a common nuisance, and upon conviction the nuisance may be abated thereafter through indictments by a grand jury. The decision was announced in poolroom cases from Campbell county and a "bucket shop" case from McCracken county.

Street cars were run in Evansville last night for the first time since the strike began. Nine strike-breakers occupied each car and there were no passengers. No serious disorders were reported yesterday, the police dispersing all crowds on the street corners.

The Democratic searchers have unearthed a new presidential possibility in William Alexander Harris, of Lynnwood, Kan. He is regarded as a strong and able man and is expected to figure in the race for the nomination if Mr. Bryan declines to run.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway in Richmond, Va., yesterday, the only business transacted was to authorize formally the consolidation of the branch lines in Kentucky with the parent road.

The special venire of talesmen in the Steuermann murder trial was exhausted yesterday morning and Judge Wood at once adjourned the trial until Thursday afternoon to permit Sheriff Hodgins to gather another venire of sixty men.

The trial of Judge James Hargis neared its end yesterday at Lexington, when the jury received its instructions from Judge Parker and argument was made by four of the attorneys, two for the defense and two for the prosecution.

The Citizens' League, of Lexington, has sued Mayor Combs, the Board of Education and other officials to recover \$32,806, alleged to be due the public school fund, which, it is claimed, has been diverted into other channels.

A review of the situation in the Republican ranks in the so-called "doubtful" States tends to show that the administration's efforts to dictate the next presidential candidate is not meeting with enthusiastic endorsement.

The Democrats of the First Kentucky Railroad Commission district met in convention at Henderson yesterday to nominate a candidate for Railroad Commissioner to succeed the Hon. McD. Ferguson.

The special grand jury which has been considering insurance matters at New York yesterday returned seven indictments against President Hegman, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Five men were killed and four others probably fatally injured by an explosion at the Eliza furnace of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company in Pittsburg.

The Nationalist convention held in Dublin yesterday voted unanimously to reject the Irish bill introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Burrell.

The articles of agreement continued to occupy the attention of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly at Birmingham and a spirited discussion resulted.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States began the regular session of its twelfth annual convention in New York yesterday.

An association formed for the purpose of organizing the negro voters of the country has filed articles of incorporation at Washington.

A few cars were run on all lines in Birmingham yesterday, but no cars were operated last night. There was no disorder during the day.

The Black Hundreds renewed their attack on the Jews of Odessa yesterday, and the entire Jewish population is panic-stricken.

A fire at Ashland, Ky., which destroyed property worth \$10,000, is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The steamer Naomi burned on Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Grand Haven and five lives were lost.

President Roosevelt will return to Washington to-day after a few days' outing in Albemarle county, Virginia.

Mayor Busse, of Chicago, has declared himself opposed to the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law.

The Inland Waterways Commission yesterday completed its trip by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans.

## BY A VOTE OF FOUR TO TWO THE COURT OF APPEALS OUSTS DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS OF LOUISVILLE

### All County Officers Except Circuit Judges and Magistrates Likewise Turned Out.

### The Opinion Is Expected To Be Handed Down By Judge Lassing To-Day.

### Judges Lassing, O'Rear, Barker and Settle Vote For Fusionist Contention.

### Judges Hobson and Nunn Vote For Affirming Lower Court Decision.

### But They Finally Decide Not To Hand Down a Dissenting Opinion.

### Appellate Decision, Therefore, Will Appear As Though Unanimous.

### Governor Beckham Will Claim the Right To Fill All of the Vacancies.

### Several Eminent Lawyers Said To Be of Opinion That Grainger and All the Old Officials Go Back Into Office.

### The Question May Have To Be Adjudicated In the Courts.

## THE DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD ON TILL ABOUT JUNE 27

The six sitting Judges of the Court of Appeals have voted, four to two, to reverse the decision of Judges Kirby and Miller, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, in the contest of the Fusionists to oust the Democratic officials of the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, who were declared to have been elected in the election of 1905.

The Appellate Judges voting to set aside the election of 1905 are Lassing, O'Rear, Barker and Settle. The Judges voting to affirm the decision of Judges Kirby and Miller are Hobson and Nunn.

The two dissenting Judges, Hobson and Nunn, will not hand down a dissenting opinion. Therefore, on its face, the decision of the Appellate Court will appear to have been reached unanimously, whereas the vote was four to two.

While some circumstances may cause a further delay, it is believed that the opinion of the court will be handed down by Judge Lassing at the session to-day. Whether or not the opinion is handed down to-day, the fact remains that the court stands four to two for reversal, and has so voted.

The effect of the decision will be to remove from office the following Democratic officials of the city of Louisville and Jefferson county:

Mayor—Paul C. Barth.  
City Treasurer—E. T. Schmitt.  
City Auditor—L. H. Herndon.  
City Tax Receiver—Thomas A. Shelly.

City Court Judge—John McCann (deceased).  
City Clerk—A. V. Oldham.

City Prosecuting Attorney—Robert J. Haagan.

Board of Aldermen—Owen Tyler, G. Wallace Embury, R. B. Gilbert, Humphrey Knecht, W. J. O'Hearn, W. W. Barnes, S. A. Lederman, George J. Butler, J. W. Miller, F. S. Cook, C. E. Haager, C. F. Taylor.

Board of Councilmen—First ward, John Baron and G. J. Steffy; Second ward, Louis Unz and Anton Schweitzer; Third ward, T. J. Yager and R. C. Bennett; Fourth ward, G. H. Fisher and T. N. Shepard; Fifth ward, F. V. Stout and M. B. Beville; Sixth ward, S. S. Blitz and Charles D. Greer; Seventh ward, H. W. Sanders and M. Reichert; Eighth ward, Edwin B. Kerr and C. L. Crutch; Ninth ward, A. S. Smith and Lee Cohn; Tenth ward, W. E. Palmer

and E. G. Hill; Eleventh ward, J. E. Bierach and Herman Christen; Twelfth ward, G. B. Coder and Augustus Miller. Sheriff—Henry A. Bell.  
County Assessor—John M. Adams.  
Coroner—Dr. Harris Kelly.  
Jailer—John R. Pfanz.  
County Judge—Charles A. Wilson.  
County Clerk—W. J. Semonin.  
County Attorney—Robert W. Bingham.  
County Surveyor—Robert Young.  
Park Commissioner—John B. Castleman.

The Democratic officials have thirty judicial days in which to enter a motion for a rehearing. The thirty judicial days, with the intervening four or five Sundays, would leave about thirty-five days of tenure in office for the present officials.

The case being decided against the Democrats, the chief interest henceforth will center in the question as to whether Gov. Beckham, by appointment, will fill all of the vacancies, and, if so, as to whom he will appoint; or whether former Mayor Grainger and the other city and county officials during his administration will return to the offices which they held until 1906. There are distinguished lawyers who differ in their opinions on this question of succession.

Another question of great interest will arise over the nomination of a Democratic ticket and a Fusion or Republican ticket to fill the vacated offices at the November election for the remaining two years of the regular four-year term.

## FRANKFORT THINKS GOVERNOR APPOINTS.

Says Grainger Was Regularly Succeeded By Barth As Mayor.

Frankfort, Ky., May 21.—[Special.]—Information of the decision of the Appellate Court in the Louisville election contest case has caused much speculation here as to whether the Governor will fill the vacancy created in the office of Mayor of the city, or Mr. Grainger goes back into that office by virtue of having been elected for a term and will be finally sworn some time on Monday next. That the opening statement will be made on either Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning and that the first real testimony will be taken on Tuesday.

It has been suggested here that the Governor will not fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge McCann, of the City Court of Louisville, until he fills the other places which his friends insist he has authority for filling. There is no doubt of his authority to appoint the City Judge, that matter having been heretofore determined during the administration of former Gov. Bradley. Several applications and recommendations came to the Executive Department to-day, but they were not laid before the Governor, his rule being in such cases not to take up the matter of appointing to the vacancy until after the funeral of the dead official. Several Police Court attorneys have been suggested for the office, but it is safe to say that the new Judge will not come from among their number if the "dope" given out here is of any value.

## Must Ask For Rehearing Early.

The April term of the Court of Appeals is due to close about June 29 next, and should the court desire to pass upon any petition for rehearing in this case it will necessitate the court being held in session until about June 27 next. Under the civil code and the rules governing practice before the court, petitions for rehearing are allowed to be filed, the mandate of the court being held up for thirty days following the rendition of the opinion to allow of their being presented. It is, of course, within the province of the attorneys for the Democratic officials to petition the court to adjourn before the time for filing such petition it could not then be considered until the opening of the September term, and it would then be too late in being considered and passed upon for an election to be held at the November election of this year.

## May Not Ask Rehearing.

It has been suggested here that the counsel for contestees in the cases would not file such petition, but accept the decision of reversal as final, and proceed to prepare for an election this fall to fill all the vacancies. The formality of presenting a petition for rehearing in the cases will also delay the filing temporarily of the offices by whom ever they are filled until an election is held. Should Gov. Beckham have authority in the matter, he will

not attempt to act until the mandate of the court has finally issued from the office of Appellate Clerk Chinn, which will be about June 27 next.

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## WHO WILL SUCCEED TO THE MAYORALTY?

Democrats Say Former Mayor Grainger; Fusionists Say Not.

When the mandate of the court is sent to Louisville it is likely that considerable confusion will follow in determining just who is to succeed to the offices made vacant by the decision of the court. It is understood that the friends of former Mayor Grainger, who was succeeded by Mayor Barth by the election, which the court is to decide is void, are having the law looked up under the impression that the right of succession is his. It is said that the contention of the Democrats is that the law says a Mayor is elected for a term of four years or until his successor is elected and qualified. It is held that if the Court of Appeals holds that there was no election Mr. Grainger's successor was not elected. Under this contention it is held by some of the Democrats that Mr. Grainger shall take his seat and hold it until the next general election determines who is entitled to the seat.

The Fusionists on the other hand have the right to appoint a Mayor because while Mr. Barth was elected and did qualify such election is null and void and Mr. Grainger's successor having been elected, although illegally, and having qualified, although without authority, Mr. Grainger's term has expired both by lapse of time and also because of the qualification of his successor.

It would appear that plenty of time will be allowed for the settlement of these questions. In as much as thirty days is allowed the losing side to ask for a rehearing. During that time these important questions may be finally settled. Pending the issue of the mandate or for a period of thirty judicial days after the decision of the court is handed down the present officials will continue in control.

There is some question also about the appointment of the Councilmen and Aldermen. It is held by the Democrats that they are legislative officers, and like members of the Legislature cannot be appointed, but must be elected at a special election called for that purpose. It seems to be generally conceded, however, that the old Councilmen and Aldermen cannot sit, in as much as the law says that they shall be elected for a period of two years without any qualification as to successors, as in the case of the Mayor.

The only officers that will not be affected by the decision are the Magistrates, the Constables, the School Trustees and the County School Superintendent. No contest was ever made against the School Trustees. After the decision of the Chancellors was handed down in March and arrangements were made to appeal the cases it was determined by the Fusionists not to appeal the cases of the Magistrates and Constables because they were thought unimportant and because they would only add to the extraordinary cost of the appeal.

## SHERIFF HUSTLING FOR MORE HAYWOOD JURORS.

First Witness Probably Will Be Introduced On Tuesday of Next Week.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—It is predicted to-day that the first witness testifying to circumstances connected with the crime in the Steuermann murder case will take the stand one week hence. There are still eight unexpended peremptory challenges; there is an additional vacancy created by the excusing for illness of Juror Orrle Cole, and, unless the jury is still open to further exception. It is predicted that the jury will be finally sworn some time on Monday next. That the opening statement will be made on either Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning and that the first real testimony will be taken on Tuesday.

The panel of the special venire of 100 was exhausted at 10:45 o'clock this morning. The court ordered the Sheriff to summon a new special venire of sixty.

## SUPPORT PLEDGED TO OKLAHOMA DEMOCRATS.

Washington, May 21.—A statement was issued to-day by Secretary Charles A. Edwards, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, pledging to Oklahoma Democrats the hearty support of the committee in the political fight in the new State.

## DEMOCRATS AT HENDERSON

### Balloting To Nominate a Railroad Commissioner.

### Henry R. Lawrence Selected For Chairman.

### Resolutions of Committee Indorsing Bryan Adopted.

### ADDRESS BY OLLIE JAMES.

Henderson, Ky., May 21.—[Special.]—One ballot has been taken in the race for the nomination for Railroad Commissioner in the First district, and no nomination has been made. The convention is in session at midnight and is wrangling over a motion to begin dropping the hindmost candidates after the fifth ballot. The candidates who are trailing are fighting such a motion and tactics of delay are being tried, but it seems the will of the convention that a nomination shall be made before the convention adjourns to-night. In this event the fight will narrow down quickly to a contest between Finn and Ferguson, with the chances largely favoring Finn. After apparently losing to that he failed to elect the temporary chairman and lost the organization, Finn came with new strength after supper to-night and the delegates seem to be for him. His leaders have planned a coup to rush the convention and make a nomination to-night, but they may not be able to do it. From the temper of the delegates as shown in the early stages to-night it looked like they wanted to get the nomination over with as soon as possible and the convention may be in session all night if a nomination is not made before that. The result of the first ballot was: Ferguson, 103; Finn, 141; Gardner, 33; Landrum, 44, and Southall, 64. Hardin county cast all its vote for Ferguson and probably can be counted on to hold its vote there.

### Delegates Crowd Theaters.

Eager for the battle to begin, the delegates crowded into the theater before the time set for the convention to be called to order, and by 2 o'clock every seat filled on the lower floor, where the delegates were assigned places. The balcony, which was for visitors and spectators, was well filled, while on the stage were the party leaders in this section of the State. The hall was decorated with flags and bunting, and many of Henderson's prettiest women occupied the two boxes.

Ferguson came on the stage first and his supporters yelled until they were hoarse. Finn's appearance was also greeted with wild yells which lasted for several minutes. The delegates early showed that they are in the first stages of a convention when they have plenty of energy and enthusiasm to let loose.

Mott Ayres, who called the convention to order at 2:10 p. m., had his trouble and it was several minutes before he persuaded those present to keep quiet long enough for him to make himself heard and call for nominations for temporary chairman. Mr. Ayres stated the object of the convention. Just then some exuberant delegates, who had Finn's name and that started the others, until pandemonium was let loose and the crowd howled for five minutes.

Mr. Ayres threatened to clear the balcony if the noise did not cease and the convention then quieted down and went to work.

### Lawrence Temporary Chairman.

John Lovett, of Marshall, placed in nomination Henry R. Lawrence, of Trigg county, in a short but effective speech, during which he referred to the record made by Mr. Lawrence in the Legislature and his knowledge of parliamentary law and the fairness of his rulings while he was Speaker of the House. It had been expected that the Finn side of the house would nominate another man and that the delegates would then come on the question of the temporary chairman, but the Finn forces saw that they could not beat the combination against them, so they accepted Mr. Lawrence, who was willing to accept the nomination of Lawrence and it was made unanimous on Mr. Gooch's motion.

The chairman appointed Gooch, of Simpson, and Lovett, of Marshall, to escort Mr. Lawrence to the chair. He said he felt grateful for the mark of esteem and confidence which the delegates had shown in him by electing him to the chair. He was nominated by acclamation and later each candidate named an assistant secretary. It was moved that each candidate appoint one member each of the committees and that the chair appoint two, making seven members on each committee.

Goodson, Webster; by Ferguson, Hiram McElroy, Union.

### Address By Ollie James.

Following the naming of the committees and the designation of the places where they would meet, a motion was made that the convention adjourn until 7 o'clock. This was suspended and a speaker, Mr. James discussed Democratic victories in the national Congress and up to now the Republicans had stolen the planks of the Democratic platform. He predicted success for Bryan in 1908, and was loudly applauded.

### Disposition To Get Through.

When the delegates gathered for the night session there was a general disposition to get down to business and get through with the work which must be done. The Committee on Credentials was not ready to report at 7 p. m. and at 8 p. m. when the committee still was not ready to make its report, a motion was made that a recess be taken until 9 o'clock. This was voted down with a shout. A motion was then made that the rules be suspended and the nominating speeches be made while the convention was waiting for the committee. The chair ruled that unanimous consent must be had before the rules could be suspended and when objection was made to a suspension of the rules, declared the motion out of order.

Ollie James raised the point that a two-thirds vote could suspend the rules. The chair said he thought this was a proper construction of the rule, but that he had decided not to allow the nominating speeches unless there was unanimous consent. The delegates then tried to amuse themselves while waiting and yelled for any and all things. Several speeches were made and much horse play was indulged in, facetious notes being sent up to the chair. Several false alarms were given and the delegates manifested an impatience to get the nominating speeches over with. It was moved that one speech be made and that embody all the nominating speeches. Similar motions kept the convention in good humor until 10 o'clock, when the committee made its report.

### Report of the Committee.

The committee reported in favor of seating the Finn delegation in Ohio county; the regular, or anti-Finn delegation in Lyon; the Southall delegation in McLean, and the Ferguson delegation in Grayson county. The committee divided things up as nearly even as possible, giving neither candidate much advantage.

Finn lost McLean county but gained Ohio, which has six more votes, while Southall gained the seven votes in McLean, which had been counted for Finn on temporary organization. The contest in Grayson was not to be meretricious and Ferguson was left the delegation which came with the credentials. The changes leave Finn with 141 votes and gives Southall 98 votes.

### Resolutions As Adopted.

The resolutions are as follows: "The Democrats of the First Railroad Commission district of Kentucky, in convention assembled, declare our unqualified allegiance to Democratic principles and commend William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, to the Democracy of the State as a champion of the true principles of Democracy. We met the stubborn opposition of intruders and it is with the greatest satisfaction that we have seen the principles which he so fearlessly championed, vindicated, and many of them enacted into laws in response to an enlightened public conscience awakened by his teaching."

"We hail him as an incorruptible, unselfish champion of the commonwealth, epitomizes the first shibboleth of Democracy, 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.'"

## CROWD FIRES VOLLEY INTO THE HOUSE

### FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED OVER ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT BY NEGRO.

Reidsville, Ga., May 21.—An attempted criminal assault last night on Mrs. Laura Moore, a white woman, at about six miles from Reidsville, by a negro, named Flen Padgett, was followed by the killing of four persons and the wounding of six others. News of the attempted assault aroused the citizens, who immediately went to the home of the negro's father.

He assured the crowd that his son was not within and invited the people to search for themselves. As they approached the house, Flen Padgett fired on the crowd, killing a white man named Hare, and wounding four others. The crowd fired a volley into the house, killing the old negro Padgett and two of his daughters, and wounding two of his sons, one of whom was Flen Padgett, the man wanted.

## ORDERED TO ASYLUM.

### Farmer Makes Strong Resistance When Officers Go For Him.

Richmond, Ky., May 21.—[Special.]—Albert Alcorn, a well-known farmer of near Bear Wallow, this county, was tried to-day for lunacy and ordered sent to the Lexington asylum. When Deputy Sheriffs McCord and Wells went out to arrest Alcorn he attacked them with a chair. McCord was knocked down. While he was lying upon the floor Alcorn grabbed an ax which he had close at hand, when Wells ran to the rescue. McCord's hand was broken in the fight. It was necessary to handcuff Alcorn to bring him to the city.

## RIGHTS TO CITY'S STREETS

### Upheld In Behalf of Louisville Railway Company.

### All Charter Rights Extended For Ninety-nine Years.

### Legislature's Prerogative Under Old Constitution.

### JUDGE RICHARDS' OPINION.

In an opinion submitted to the Board of Aldermen last night, Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney, holds that the franchises of the Louisville Railway Company on the streets of Louisville are valid, and that they were extended in all cases ninety-nine years by special acts of the Legislature. Some lines already have perpetual grants from the city.

Judge Richards reviews the legislation with State and municipal of all the roads which were merged finally into the Louisville Railway Company, organized in 1890 and now operating all the lines.

The report was addressed to Aldermen Barnes and Cook, a special committee appointed to inquire into the rights of the company to occupy the streets. It was not read last night because of the lateness of the hour and the committee was given until next meeting night to report it. It was placed in the hands of the clerk of the board.

The report finds that Central Passenger Railway Company was incorporated under an act of the Legislature approved December 29, 1855. By an amendment approved March 18, 1876, the company was authorized to sell its charter and franchises. Under its charter and amendments thereto and ordinances of the city, this company organized prior to June 19, 1890, the right to operate cars over the following streets of parts thereof: Walnut, Chestnut, Baxter, Green, Garden, Bank, Thirty-third, High, Twenty-fifth, Walnut, Oak, Ormsby, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Barrett, Campbell and Logan.

### Transferred To Railway Company.

By a deed rendered June 19, 1890, all of this property was transferred to the Louisville Railway Company. Before this transfer was made, the Central Passenger Railway Company had a contract with the city dated January 25, 1895, granting the company the right to operate over the street for thirty years from that date or until 1895, and to continue thereafter indefinitely until the city, by ordinance or resolution, should elect to buy the property. By an ordinance dated October 12, 1890, the city postponed its right to buy for another fifteen years, or until January 26, 1911, giving the company the right to operate under its franchise indefinitely pending the city's determination to buy. Pending this, however, an act of the Legislature was passed extending the charter of the Central Passenger Railway Company for ninety-nine years, which extends the life of the charter for about ninety more years, with the right to build and operate street railway line on all the streets controlled by the Central Passenger Company.

The Citizen's Passenger Railway Company was incorporated January 22, 1866, to take over Isham Henderson's road, generally the Shelby and Market streets line. Thirty years was fixed as the life of the charter. Ordinances were subsequently passed authorizing the extension of its lines to other streets. On June 1, 1872, the company sold its property and franchises to the Louisville City Railway Company, which sale was ratified by an act of the Legislature approved March 3, 1878.

### Another Original Company.

The Louisville City Railway Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved February 15, 1864, for a period of thirty years, and right of which had expired when the company acquired the property of the Citizen's. Prior to June 19, 1890, it had acquired the right to operate over the following streets: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Preston, Shelby, Main, Market, Jefferson, Broadway, Duessell, Water, Bank, Rudd, Story, Magnolia, Portland, Hill, Chestnut, Twenty-seventh, Elliott, Frankfort, Thirtieth and Green streets. All this property was deeded to the Louisville Railway Company June 19, 1890.

By contract with the city and ordinances passed by the city the Louisville City Railway Company absorbed, had the right to operate all its lines until March 9, 1899 and to continue indefinitely until the city should elect to buy.

But by an act of the Legislature, approved April 8, 1886, the charter of the Louisville City Railway Company was extended for ninety-nine years. The opinion holds that the Legisla-



















**Rates.**

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Sunday edition, with magazine..... 4 cents

**Communications.**  
All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have their names returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS. but return postage must be included.

## TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 22, 1907

### "Business."

Tuesday Evening, May 21.—The New York stock market developed further weakness, declining almost without intermission throughout the day and final prices showing losses of 1 to 8 points. Money on call was steady at 2 to 2½ per cent, ruling at 2½. Time loans were slightly firmer at 3½ to 4½. Sterling exchange was slightly easier.

The Chicago wheat market was very strong, the July option closing 2½ higher. Corn was up 1½c and oats 1½c higher.

The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 4 to 7 points, was subjected to a good deal of selling and closed 6 to 12 points lower than the opening.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, the hog market mostly 5c higher and the sheep market steady.

### Exports of Manufactures.

Mr. William E. Curtis states in the Chicago Record Herald that in the last calendar year we exported merchandise to the value of \$2,408,076,555, "of which \$1,717,953,282 was produced in the United States and \$710,000,000 was manufactured goods."

It is hard to tell where Mr. Curtis got this information. The Department of Commerce and Labor, in its December summary, gave our total exports of domestic merchandise for 1906 as \$1,722,730,580, and of foreign merchandise at \$25,527,413, making a total of exports of \$1,748,257,993.

Of the domestic merchandise exported \$245,897,752 worth is classed as manufactures for further use in manufacturing, and \$470,033,338 as manufactures ready for consumption. Of course, the merchandise in both classes is the product of our manufacturing plants, but it is a part of the total and not to be added to it. The two amounts when added make very nearly \$719,000,000, so that the amount of merchandise exported is correctly stated, while the total of exports is wide of the mark. Together they make 40.5 per cent. of our total exports of domestic merchandise.

It is boasted that our manufactures are largely sold in the manufacturing centers of Europe. Of our exports to Great Britain 23.6 per cent. were manufactures and of those to Germany 25.9 per cent. Since we can sell such amounts to these great manufacturing countries, it seems strange that we cannot compete with them in our home market without the aid of a tariff close to 50 per cent.

### The Third Term.

Some deliver among the records of Congress has brought to light a resolution adopted by the lower House of Congress, in 1875, against a third presidential term, which reads as follows: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of Government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise and unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions." The vote by which it was adopted was 233 to 18. It is recalled that many of President Grant's warmest friends in the House voted in the affirmative, while of the eighteen voting in the negative ten were Republican carpet-baggers from the South. But the unanimity of the vote carries with it little force, except as an abstract expression. As a matter of policy those favoring a third term for Gen. Grant would not have given expression to their wish in this form and at that time. When his name was before a subsequent convention he had 308 stalwart advocates and no doubt some of them had voted for this resolution. Both principals and adherents change their minds on such a subject very suddenly. In the Democratic National Convention held in Tammany Hall in 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant's first opponent, Horatio Seymour, when his name was proposed he rose in his place and declined very positively, saying, "Your candidate I cannot be." But it required little insistence to induce a change of mind, and so it has ever been. A Caesar, even, could not decline a crown when it was proffered.

### The Democratic Dilemma.

A very famous, and at the same time a very near and dear friend of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, writes a personal letter to the Editor of the Courier-Journal, in which he assumes that in some way the paper has crossed its own tracks of a year ago, with respect to that gentleman. "What on earth are you trying to do with my friend Bryan?" says he. Another friend of Mr. Bryan, equally close, though not so famous, writes to say: "I see that you are booming Folk, or else Francis. Well, just the same, Bryan is already as good as nominated." Upon these hints we have ourselves a word, or two to say.

The Courier-Journal is booming nobody for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1908. It has not retracted what it said of Mr. Bryan in 1906. Mr. Bryan himself has declared that, "if the party is able to find a man who can get more votes than I can get, it should nominate him." That is a serious proposition for the friends of Mr. Bryan to consider, and for all thinking Democrats, whether friendly or unfriendly to Mr. Bryan, to discuss. The Democratic party cannot survive another defeat. No more can Mr. Bryan.

A year ago Mr. Bryan stood as our single recourse. That, he still may be. Nor shall we say that we cannot elect him. Surely, we cannot disregard him. The range of selection has been narrowed down to Mr. Bryan, or Mr. Bryan's choice. No one can be elected in Mr. Bryan's despatch.

We took occasion to say—and it is the only criticism we have passed upon Mr. Bryan—that, considering the lapse of time and the political situation, his attitude of open hostility to those Democrats who could not go with the party upon its ill-starred Free Silver Crusade of 1896 reflects credit neither upon his good nature, nor his good sense. Statesmen who look for results should be at once more circumspect and more tolerant. None of those who led the revolt eleven years ago remains upon the scene to be punished. Everywhere Democratic discipline hangs at loose ends. Criminalization and recrimination is the sheerest waste of time and votes. The effect of Mr. Bryan's prescription could only be to warn off the thousands of sound money men who never held office in their lives, and who never expect to hold office, but who, notwithstanding, are men of influence and character, and, upon the issues of the time, are good Democrats. Nay, still worse than this, it was to draw a line against those Republicans who are dissatisfied with their own party and whose votes are essential to constitute a Democratic majority.

On this point, however, we made no stand. Wise men as they grow older grow less self-confident. What we call indiscretion, Mr. Bryan seems to think candor. He may be right and we be wrong. It may be indeed that we are quite out of date in our notions of prudence and of imprudence, and that the trick of volubility, which in a letter beat Mr. Clay, and in the celebrated Burchard sentence, beat Mr. Blaine, will prove the making of Mr. Bryan; that reserve is no longer a virtue in public life, that reticence is a crime, and that only oratory which tickles and dazzles and draws great audiences, remains the sure, safe weapon of the successful party leader.

This apart, the text suggested by Mr. Bryan holds good, that, if the party can find a man who stood true to its guns in 1896—"a good, loyal organization Democrat," is Mr. Bryan's requisite—who can get more votes than Mr. Bryan is likely to get, him the National Convention should nominate. In that connection, Mr. Bryan went even the length of suggesting a Southern nominee.

The Courier-Journal, taking Mr. Bryan at his word, made substantially this answer—which we take leave to repeat and somewhat to amplify—"In case you have any doubts about yourself, Mr. Bryan—and in case you prefer to play the part of Warwick—we can tell you of a Democrat who fills your bill exactly; warmly, your friend; a 'good organization Democrat'—who in our judgment with your help—in point of fact, brought out by you—can unite all the elements necessary to elect, who will sweep the country against anybody the Republicans can put up in 1908."

This is all we have said. We stand to it. We undertake to boom nobody—far less anybody at Mr. Bryan's expense. It is not we who would play the part of Warwick. It is Mr. Bryan who would have to play it, in the event that he has the least distrust of himself.

The man we have in mind is close to Mr. Bryan. He is a typical American. He has made his mark deep upon the popular mind and heart of a region whence we must derive our outlying strength to win. He is clean, able, approved, loyal, against whom no element, or faction, in the Democratic party—not any reasonable Republican element dissatisfied with its own party—could offer the smallest objection; as good a man for the Democrats as Hughes, of New York, is conceded to

be for the Republicans; and our belief is that he can defeat even Hughes, and insure us a Democratic victory next year.

In the matter of a moustache, there is controversy, but his hair is not yet touched with gray!

A single year in American politics sometimes works a miracle, and sometimes a revolution.

When, last summer, Mr. Bryan returned from foreign lands to his own nativity to receive a welcome which was National in character, it seemed to us that the road before him was broad and open and led straight to the White House. According to our old-fashioned ways of thinking he had but to turn his back upon the past, his face toward the future—taking the present as he found it—to make his calling and election sure.

The whole party was ready to rally about him. The country was getting sick of spectacular politics of the over-strenuous variety. If Mr. Bryan could have seen his way to letting well enough alone—there being issues plentiful in hand without going to the bush for new ones—he would then and there have shown his statesmanship as good as his oratory.

This he was unable to do. Another John Baptist, a second Ignacius Loyola, it was his nature to cry aloud in the wilderness, the rather a propagandist than a practical politician. To him, Railroad Ownership was a specific, and he said so—to him the Initiative and the Referendum are specifics, and he says so—being an honest man, why shouldn't he? To us, and to a very great body of people—especially in the South—none of them seems to be a specific; assuredly they are not pressing and tangible issues; and, still an old-timer in our notions, we would have had Mr. Bryan lead us across no bridges until we came to them.

Here rises a certain friction between Mr. Bryan and myriads of Democrats. He thinks, or appears to think, this difference an issue of conviction, involving right and duty. We think it simply a matter of circumstance and discretion; the first essential to the ultimate point we aim at being the unification of all the elements of opposition to the Republican party and stand-pat Republicanism, to the Roosevelt hierarchy and Big-stick Rooseveltism.

Who is to decide? Mr. Bryan may be right and we be wrong. Old-fashioned prudence may have become new-fashioned imprudence, and vice versa. Nevertheless, we can see the situation only the one way, that it will take all the Democrats who went astray in 1896, and a good many Republicans besides, to win next year, and hence we but echo Mr. Bryan himself when we say that if the party can find a man who is likely to get more votes than he is likely to get, it should nominate that man.

We have an entire year to look about us and to consider this question in all its bearings and belongings. We should not only consider it carefully, prayerfully and dispassionately, but as the friends and not the enemies of Mr. Bryan; for the reason that Mr. Bryan and his friends can defeat anything the party does, or attempts to do, which is not agreeable to themselves. This is a simple fact. On the threshold we concede it.

In the case of Mr. Bryan, if he be the nominee next year, he becomes his own platform. With the many issues embodied by Mr. Bryan within himself, whence are the indispensable re-enforcements to come? In 1893 Mr. Clay stood to the Whig party very much where Mr. Bryan stands to-day to the Democratic party. But Mr. Clay, like Mr. Bryan, had sustained two defeats for President. Mr. Clay, like Mr. Bryan, embodied many issues, and had raised up many enemies. A union of all the elements opposed to Van Buren—some of them still friendly to Jackson—was requisite, and Mr. Clay was too pronounced both in his personality and in his opinions. The Whig convention met at Harrisburg and nominated Harrison, a gallant old soldier—but also an organization and an orthodox Whig—yoking with him—a fatal mistake, as the sequel proved—an anti-Jackson, States' Rights Democrat in the person of John Tyler.

The ticket did what was expected of it. It united the opposition and swept the country. Mr. Clay retained his great place in the Whig party. He remained the Whig Dictator.

In 1839 the Whigs adopted no platform. The succeeding campaign, the greatest in our history, made its own issues. May not the Democrats in 1908 take a lesson from the Whigs of 1840?

With a strong ticket next year we shall have more than an even show for carrying the country. Anybody can see that. It is the Republicans now who are divided. And all we shall need as to a platform is "Back to the Constitution!"

Chauteauqua audiences may enthuse over the picturesque in propaganda and the charming in oratory; but Democrats do not look to Chauteauqua Assemblies

for a great many votes, and, meanwhile, the mass and body of the people are sick of the sensational and spectacular; they are tired of the theoretical and experimental; after Roosevelt they want a rest. Even as a blanket the Constitution covereth the evils of the times that need to be remedied. Back to the Constitution means back to the checks and balances of institutional freedom, to liberty restrained by law, no Executive usurpations in the White House, no Ring Rule in the Congress, no Classism, either of the organized rich or the multitudinous poor; but, in room of these, the Old Ship of Zion, as the Fathers built and launched her, the flag of Victory and Union flying at her masthead, upon her beam the legend—

"She has ridden many a tempest,  
And shall ride as many more."

**The "Joy" of the Russian Lawmakers.**  
The adoption by members of the lower house of the Russian Parliament of resolutions expressing "great joy" over the escape of the Czar from assassination and the frustration of the plot against his life would be more significant had the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionists and the Group of Toll been present when the action was taken. Having been adopted previous to the opening of a session and during the absence of the factions named, who form a majority of the body, the paper takes on the appearance of a to-be-had expected utterance from sources having imperialistic predilections.

It would be interesting to the student of Russian currents to know what these dissenting elements—and Czar groups—would have done had they been present. Some of their orators have been diligent in denouncing the Czar and all his works, and more than once have heralded their championships of violence and bloodshed to establish a revolution in the Czar's domain; but whether they would have had the grim, brutal temerity to oppose these resolutions of joy and congratulation and thereby align themselves with the conspirators is a question that must go unanswered. To launch maledictions upon the Czar's head in general terms and to arise in the hall of legislation and lament the failure of a plot to kill are two different things. Hearty concurrence in the words of felicitation by the several factions referred to would have effected a change of sentiment surprising and extraordinary.

We are told that some time after the adoption of the resolutions a speaker for the Social Democrats announced that his party had no connection with the plot and insinuated that if it really existed it was due to police provocation. This indicates to some extent the spirit of the Government's opponents in the lower house, but it does not reveal whether the scenes in the chamber would have been stormy and sensational or whether the factions would have manifested a stolid, perfunctory acquiescence in the resolutions. As it is, the adoption of the resolutions has no value as a political symptom.

### The Corey Wedding.

The wedding of W. E. Corey, the head of the Steel Trust, and Miss Mabelle Gilman, the actress, continues to excite a degree of interest that does not usually attach to such cases. It is not so very unusual, unfortunately, for elderly men to desert the wives of their youth, and marry younger women. It is not uncommon for divorced people to get married, and for ministers of the Gospel to officiate at the second nuptials. This case, however, has had some unusual and dramatic features that have marked it out for more than the common amount of discussion.

Mr. Corey has been at the head of a great industrial organization. That it is a criminal organization engaged in preying upon the people of this country many steadfastly believe, but this feature of the matter attracts little attention. It is a corporation of enormous resources and does an immense business, and the head of it is, naturally, a man of great prominence. His actions are, therefore, more closely noted than those of an obscure individual. The circumstance that his proposed marriage called out in advance vigorous protests from his uncle, who predicted that the curse of God would rest on it, also helped to add to popular interest.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Lewis Clark, pastor of a Congregational church in Brooklyn. The criticism of his conduct called forth from him a declaration that he regarded the marriage of the steel magnate and the actress one ordained of God. This intensified the condemnation of his act instead of diminishing it, and thereupon he executed a peculiar change of position. He wrote a letter to the Prudential Committee of his church saying he was convinced that he had done wrong in so using the holy office of the ministry, that he was sorry for what he had done and had returned the fee, said to be \$1,000, which he had received for solemnizing the marriage. He insisted, however, that he had done this without evil intent, and this apology was accepted by his congregation.

But Dr. Clark's apology has not stopped the denunciation of his act. The Rev. Madison C. Peters said from the pulpit that the marriage was worse than Mormonism, and that the name of Corey would be pilloried in public infamy. So long, he said, as clergymen stand up at all hours of the night and bless the flaming immorality or legalize adultery for big fees—and there are a few ministers in New York who are doing that sort of thing for a living—so long as we do this without protest we can hardly expect to reform the Mormons. Our modern brand of progressive polygamy he thinks is

worse than the ordinary brand. He said this after declaring that he did not believe in the wholesale denunciation of divorce and divorced persons. The spirit of the law sanctioning divorce is that a wronged wife or husband should not be compelled to make a hell of the holiest of human relations, but that had no bearing on the Corey case, where a woman was made the stepping stone to wealth and power, and then cast off to die of a broken heart.

A sensational sidelight is thrown on this marriage by Mrs. J. A. Greene, of Erie, Pa., who says she is convinced that the last Mrs. Corey was formerly Miss Dora Magill, a young actress with whom Charles Hillman, Mrs. Greene's brother, eloped from Aurora, Ill., in 1880. The following year a daughter was born and the parties separated, the mother going on the stage. The daughter was kept by the father's parents and bears the name of Katharine Hillman. Miss Hillman declares that she had received a letter from her mother saying that she was going to marry Mr. Corey.

It is competent for any man authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony to officiate at the marriage of divorced persons if he thinks it is right. But if he thinks such marriages improper, or if he belongs to a church that denounces them, it is inconsistent for him to officiate and it is not necessary, for certain civil officers are authorized to act in such cases. There seems to be, however, a great longing among such candidates for matrimony to have the blessing of the church upon their union, probably because they think it gives a sort of holy sanction to an act which the public is likely to view with suspicion. The subject is one of some difficulty, no doubt, but it must be said that the Corey marriage is pretty generally condemned, both by those who favor the marriage of divorced persons in some cases and by those that oppose it in all.

President Roosevelt has received invitations from the Governors of sixteen States to come West in the autumn and make a trip of inspection down the Mississippi river. The Governors of other States, it is expected, will unite in the invitation, and it is regarded as quite certain that he will accept it. It is probable that the start will be made from some point on the upper Mississippi and that the trip will extend at least to Memphis, the terminus of the excursion of the Inland Waterways Commission. The programme contemplates that the inviting Governors shall accompany the President or meet him at some designated point, and that the members of the Inland Waterways Commission shall also be of the party. New Orleans is destined that the President shall extend his trip to that city, and be the recipient of courtesies which could not be extended to him when he was there in the autumn of 1905, on account of his visit being curtailed by the presence of the yellow fever in the city at that time.

In Washington last week a prominent clubman killed a hack driver who declined to take a drink with him, a politician stabbed a diplomat in a brawl alleged to have arisen over a woman, and a fifteen-year-old boy killed a companion in a fight over a toy. The District of Columbia seems bent upon smothering Broththitt county's laurels.

### OUR GUESSING SCHOOL.

**THE DEMOCRATIC FREE-FOR-ALL IN THE PRESIDENTIAL SWEETSTAKES OF 1908.**

**"COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUDE."**

**Jockeying for the 1908 States.**  
(New York World.)

Before the 1908 states begin there is mysterious talk from the paddocks. Col. Waterson, improving Mr. Hearst in the Courier-Journal and making the presidency with "a check-book and a brass band," and admonishing Mr. Bryan that "unless he can get the party" a third nomination "would do him more harm than good," reiterates that he has up his sleeve a loyal Democrat who—

Could still the discords and restore the harmonies, yes, fill the loose sails of the Old Ship of Zion with hopeful gales, and perhaps prove an Abraham Lincoln to the lost sheep of the house of Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden.

He does not live east of the Alleghenies, either, nor south of the Potomac and the Ohio.

Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, who carried that State as a Democrat by 76,632 votes in 1906, where Roosevelt in 1904 carried it by 16,460, meets the Waterson geographical conditions. But so does something like a million others.

**His Mustache.**  
[St. Paul Dispatch.]  
Upon a mustache hangs the fate of the nation. Slighter things than a mustache have caused wars and revolutions, political hearts that faint would beat as one. But this is a mustache of three years' back, which by its age, in the ordinary course of affairs, would have passed into Democratic detestation and become the filling for a stuffed prophet. But there is no ordinary argument in the hair of the mustache of the Hon. Ben Shively is the man. He is a fine fellow, and got his Democracy from Tom Watson, and the ambition of Mr. Shively is to be a President for life. A mustache like that is now challenging the empires of the world, and the ambition of Mr. William H. Taft on the Republican side of the hedge.

Mr. Waterson is too eminent a turfman to enter in the Presidential Sweepstakes of 1908 a man born in 1835. That it takes an Andalusian to represent the Democratic side in the Presidential Sweepstakes, since Don Dickinson, of Michigan, doesn't count in Democratic circles. It is the opinion of the Hon. Ben Shively is the man. He is a fine fellow, and got his Democracy from Tom Watson, and the ambition of Mr. Shively is to be a President for life. A mustache like that is now challenging the empires of the world, and the ambition of Mr. William H. Taft on the Republican side of the hedge.

**The Pet Paragraphers.**  
—Henry Waterson will keep his dark horse under cover until the political weather is more propitious for presidential speculation. He has been known to be a Warwick. But Mr. Bryan, being a Democrat, is opposed to making kings. —[Knexville Journal.]

—Col. Waterson has confessed that his presidential dark horse "has a mustache." Pshaw! That lets out Jim Watson, who has a mustache as big as a warhorse. But Mr. Waterson, still qualified himself.

—Editor Waterson wants the next Democratic Presidential candidate to be "crisp." If Henry had the writing of it, its length would not fall short of twenty columns, judging from some of his political editorials.—[New York Star.]

—The silence with which Mr. Bryan has greeted Col. Waterson's suggestion about another presidential candidate means that, as at present advised, he is being advised too much.—[Atlanta Journal.]

### A Democratic Winner?

[Charleston, S. C., Evening Post.]  
Henry Waterson, who a year ago, was thinking that Col. W. J. Bryan was the only hope of the Democrats, accepting the Nebraska as the leader of the party without any further question, and even making a suggestion that he himself might take the reins at his pre-eminence—not to say his pre-eminence—is now making suggestions that Col. Bryan stand aside and let somebody else take up the running.

Not only that, but Col. Waterson has the very man who has been Bryan's steady, and he will give his name to Mr. Bryan that he may nominate him. Col. Waterson will only declare himself down and out as a candidate. Col. Waterson's man is "with-out" extending alliances with any of the money powers of the country, any antecedents which could drive away conservative Democrats, and at the same time fills the Bryan specification of being a "good organization Democrat" who supported the ticket in 1896. He gives no further description of his candidate, except by negative negation, thus: "He does not live east of the Alleghenies, either, or south of the Potomac and the Ohio." Col. Waterson does not absolutely guarantee that his dark horse is a winner, but he intimates that he will only declare himself down and out as a candidate. Col. Waterson's man is "with-out" extending alliances with any of the money powers of the country, any antecedents which could drive away conservative Democrats, and at the same time fills the Bryan specification of being a "good organization Democrat" who supported the ticket in 1896.

**WITH A STRING TO IT.**  
[New York Times.]  
While President Roosevelt was about it, he might as well, we know, and better, we think, have made a neat and complete job in his action in the case of "Jean Valjean," who has so interested the tender-hearted inhabitants of Kansas and Missouri.

This the President could have done by giving the man an immediate and full pardon for that early indiscretion in the Oklahoma beef office. Three months later in prison was hardly necessary to convince the initiator—from a very considerable distance, by the way—of Hugo's hero that for a prisoner who is about to regain his liberty in the regular course of events to "escape" and go into what at best will be lifelong and precarious hiding is the height of unwisdom. January's betrays the man, and after that, after so many years of virtuous and industrious living had doubtless impressed that fast guide firmly enough upon his mind—and upon such other minds that need the lesson and are intelligent enough to heed it. To convince him or anybody else that he did anything intrinsically "wrong" in yielding the inmate to a state of stock night was an unexpected opportunity came would be, of course, impossible, and not even desirable.

Two courses were open to the President. One was to enforce the law literally and sternly by keeping the man in jail till his "time" was up. That would have been defensible, but it would have been in many ways better, would have been to recognize the obvious fact that the one good reason for sending men to jail had been attained in this man's case, and, therefore, to set him free at once. The compromise of keeping him set up for three months more and then pardoning him, neither the rigorous nor those who take a gentler, more human, and wiser view of the matter, would have been a precedent. His conduct after his evasion probably proves that a mistake of some kind was made in sending him to jail at all—that was a waste. The President, this time, at least, should have trusted to his own heart, instead of Secretary Bonaparte's head—which is, perhaps, just a little more in the way in which he has committed his own sentence to hard labor as a department chief.

**Wait For Mr. Bryan.**  
[Washington Times.]  
If we did not love Mars so dearly more than we can tell, we would roast him to a brown turn for the muss he has kicked up with his dark horse for 1908. He has been astoundingly cryptic ever since he returned from his philosophic musings at the tombs of the ancients in Europe. Even his parts of speech are almost as confused as they are confusing. He has set the whole pack of pet paragraphers by the ears, and they are after him in full cry. He has given us all nervous headaches by the task involved in the guessing of his riddle. Of his arbitrary line, he vouchsafes to us only its latitude, leaving us to guess its length. Does it extend beyond the Mississippi? If it does, we can name his man in one guess; but until he gives us definite information on this point we shall not whisper the name. But if it does not extend beyond the Mississippi, then we tell Mars Henry, in the chase venacular of the suburbs of Louisville, that "there ain't no such man." Leastwise, we know not

### ON THE FUNNY BONE.

**Saved Again.**

I have to grind a poem out,  
Unhappy dub!  
But what on earth to write about!  
There is the rub  
I'm sorry I'm not for a theme,  
And woe is me.  
A poet's life is not a dream,  
As you can see.

This time I'm put to utter rout.  
It comes to pass  
I know not what to write about.  
Alack, alack!  
But stay! As one stoutly grinds  
His loins anew,  
I'll write about a hundred words  
And make 'em do!

### Good Weather Now.

"What's all this rejoicing about,  
"You know Uncle Goshall Hemlock?"  
"Of course."  
"He says the backbone of spring is broken."

### Emimently So.

"I say that a million dollars is a very respectable fortune."  
"Say on."  
"No matter how it was gotten."

### Hard To Satisfy.

We didn't like the snow,  
We didn't like the sleet;  
Now it's raining, and it's pouring,  
And excrete the heat.

### Flabbergasted Pa.

"Ah, pater, I am no end glad to be home from college."  
"What's that?"  
"I am jolly well pleased, 'knew."  
"Thank, clean out the old stall! There's a new critter on the place."

### Practition.

"Dingbat has gone into trade."  
"We'll have to cut him."  
"Quite so."  
"But, hold! Is he making money?"

### Algy's Method.

"Yass; I stick to my system."  
"After you win a certain amount each day, you quit!"  
"Aftah I lose a certain amount, dersh boy."

### AN INGENIOUS CALENDAR.

[London Tid Bits.]  
By committing to memory the following lines one is provided with an easy method of stating offhand the day of the week of any date in the present year:  
Jelly of my apples made, I jorjal ate;  
Year, 'delight,' as often, my delight was.  
The number of letters in each word represents the date of the first Saturday in the particular month to which it corresponds. Thus, for example, January, has five letters, so the first Saturday in January is the 5th of that month; "2," representing February, has two letters, so the first Saturday in February is the 2d of that month; and so on through all the twelve months.  
Each word of the twelve, excepting "off" and "it," has its first letter the same as the month it represents, thus "Jelly" begins with "J" because January begins with "J," "my" begins with "M" because March begins with "M," and so on all through, with the above two exceptions. Having thus ascertained the date of the first Saturday, the date of every other Saturday in the month is got by the addition of the number of days of the week, from which it is but a simple matter to get the day on which Christmas day falls this year. "Delight," assuming for December, has seven letters, so the first Saturday in December is the 7th day of the month, the second Saturday the 14th, the third the 21st, and the fourth the 28th. Wednesday, which is four days from Saturday, the 21st.

### TILLING THE SOIL.

[Deadwood correspondence St. Paul Dispatch.]  
Spring on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation this year means great activity among its makers. The season is now about 7,000 in all. Much of the season's work is well under way, and crops of corn, oats and potatoes, in addition to the garden truck, will be raised. While the land is essentially stock raising land, not being well adapted to farming on account of the dryness, yet more interest is being taken recently in the matter of farming, and the soil will see probably one-third more land under actual cultivation.  
The Indians are also giving intelligent attention to the question of stock raising. So far their stock consists chiefly of cattle and horses, but it is noticeable that the latter are improving much in quality. Instead of the tough, thin Indian ponies, inferior in all other respects, the Indians are now buying a good class of horses. Many of the Indians are engaged in the business of freighting from the railroad at Gordon to the reservation, and as the season advances, the number of teams may be passed on the road with supplies for the agency, and driven by Indian owners. For this agency work excellent horses are employed.

### MILLIONS TO THE SCRAP HEAP.

[Philadelphia Record.]  
The English Government has just been engaged in the auction sale of some most costly national toys. Instead of selling a lot of obsolete warships to recruit the navy of some second-rate power, the Government has chosen to knock them down, guns and all, broken up and sold for scrap metal, to be broken up by the purchasers. Among these pretty national playthings is the famous first-class battleship *Bunsen*, of 10,470 tons, which cost \$2,000,000. The whole lot was sold off at the same or greater depreciation from the original cost. It is estimated that the warships of the nations are rapidly becoming so obsolete that in twenty years they are fit only to be broken up for more useful purposes.

### ON A MAY MORNING.

[The Catholic Standard and Times.]  
The weary heart hath night for peace.  
If day deny it bliss,  
But where's the heart would seek release  
From such a day? 'Tis day, it's day,  
And God's law is my rest and quiet breath  
Within that outer keep of death.  
Where Sleep is gentle warden,  
But O! the living God, a thrill  
Across this sunny window-sill  
That looks upon my garden!  
The fragrance of the Spring is there,  
The moist earth breathes in many  
And God's law is my rest and quiet breath  
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\$6 and \$7.50

## \$5

Norfolk, Russians, Sailors, the new double-breasted suit and the regulation double-breasted suit. All sizes; all kinds of materials and patterns, including blues and blacks.

It's a clean-up of this season's spring suits—\$6 and \$7.50 goods at \$5.

LEVY'S Third & Market.

Courier-Journal.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907

### CITY FEATURES.

For Pure Milk, Ice Cream, etc., phone 624. NATIONAL ICE CREAM CO.

### FIRE IN WONDERLAND

STOPS AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

"Baby Burch," Six-Year-Old Vocalist Wonder, and "Papa" Burch All Make Hurried Exits.

"Baby Burch," the six-year-old vocalist wonder, was just singing the last words of the "Preacher and the Bear" illustrated, and Guy Wheeler, holder of the world's record for long-distance piano playing, was playing the accompaniment. "Papa" Burch, up in the balcony, in a picture box, just above the entrance to the theater, suddenly became very hot. Miss Clara Keller, ticket seller, in her booth just below "Papa" Burch, screamed "Fire!" and the three persons of the "Wonderland Theater," 15 West Market street, scrambled for the five exits. "Papa" Burch leaped from his little balcony, rushed for the big photograph which furnished the music when his laughter isn't stinging, and dashed to the street. Both the machine and the five-foot brass horn were saved. The regular afternoon performance came abruptly to an end and firemen took the place of the audience.

The "Wonderland Theater" had just been opened two weeks under the management of L. B. Benthall and M. B. Benthall. The beautiful new white entrance to the theater was insured, as were the three floors, but the moving picture machine and the four films which were destroyed were not. The loss of the entrance will be rebuilt and the theater reopened as soon as possible.

"Run over to that electrician who did our wiring for us," said L. B. Benthall to one of the theater attaches, "and tell him to come right over. Ask him how long before we can open again."

Above the entrance to the "dining-room" on the stairway door leading to the "dining-room" were two handbills which some one in the crowd said were printed in Chinese. The proprietor was found. "No, Jewish," he replied. "What's the name?" "Schwartz," he replied. "The Schwartz dining-room was not damaged. It was thoroughly fumigated, however."

### NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN

KENTUCKY WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS ASSOCIATION ELECTS.

W. D. Roy, President; Wm. A. Miller, Vice President; Blakemore Wheeler, Secretary and Treasurer.

Reorganization of the Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association was completed at a meeting of the association at the directors' room of the Board of Trade at 2 o'clock. At the annual meeting of the association, held several weeks ago, E. M. Babbitt, the president, and other officers resigned after serving for three years. A committee was named then to canvass the membership of the association for officers and this committee reported yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—W. D. Roy, of the Belvoir Distillery Company; Vice President—William A. Miller, of Wright & Taylor; Secretary—Blakemore Wheeler, of C. C. Babbitt & Co.; Treasurer—Blakemore Wheeler, of C. C. Babbitt & Co.

### STREET IMPROVEMENTS WILL COST ABOUT \$45,000.

Proposals for the construction of eleven blocks of vitrified brick streets will be opened by the Jefferson county Board of Public Works at noon June 1. The cost of the proposed improvement has been estimated at \$45,000. The amount of blocks required to do the work is 1,200,000.

The streets to be improved are as follows: O'Hara street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street; Twentieth street, from Maple street to Grand avenue; Seventeenth street, from Gallacher street to O'Hara street; Seventeenth street, from Oak street to Wilson avenue; Sixteenth street, from Oak street to Ormsby avenue; Eleventh street, from Oak street to Duane street.

The cost of the work will be borne by persons owning property that borders along the line of the proposed improvement.

### ONE OF ESCAPED NEGROES CAUGHT, GOES TO DUNGEON.

William Creel, colored, who escaped from the Jefferson county Jail Monday night, was captured early yesterday morning by Corp. Collins and Patrolman Keller at Fifth street and the river, and was immediately returned to the jail. He was placed in the cell and after some days will be fed on bread and water. William Moore, also colored, who escaped with Creel, was not captured yesterday, but the police are of the belief that he will be taken before he gets outside the city.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following: A. C. Martin and Mrs. Julia P. Chase, John A. Pate and Bertha Pate, Arthur Lane and Bertha Pate, C. G. Moss and Ada Warner, John M. Thompson and Mary W. Hehman, E. Teague and Edie Stokes.



# You Want Fire Protection When You Build a Home! Dulaney Place

HAS FIRE PROTECTION and you don't have to stand idle and see your home go up in smoke.

It also has all other city conveniences, paved streets and everything necessary to make it an ideal home section for white people. It is selling rapidly to some of the best people of the city, and is RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF LOUISVILLE proper, and not out among the "rhubarb patches," where you have to take "pot luck" and promises.

## Come Where You Get the Best Now

# Date St.

The first south of Garland Avenue, is one of the best paved and most beautiful home streets in the city.

It is selling complete, with sewer, water, gas, asphalt roadways and concrete sidewalks for

## \$17 Per Foot

And Will Be All Sold By June 1st.

The best is what you want for a home—and this is your last chance on a paved street in Dulaney Place.

TERMS—\$25.00 down, then \$2.00 per week, with no taxes or interest till deed is taken; money back in case of death, and 5 per cent. discount for cash. Title guaranteed.

## TENNANT LAND CO.

Home Phone 8109.

Office—Twenty-Second and Garland Avenue.

### EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

EXAMINING CUMBERLAND COMPANY'S BOOKS.

Will Report To Telephone Rate Committee As To Necessity of Announced Increased Rates.

W. J. Munster, an expert accountant, of Cincinnati, has begun for the Board of Trade committee, consisting of Messrs. R. Taylor, chairman, Arthur Cox, W. R. Belknap, Logan C. Murray and

When you buy a Chickering Piano you make no mistake—because it has no equal in the world.

Montenegro-Riehm Music Co.

(Incorporated.) 628-630 Fourth Ave. A Postal to Department A secures a catalogue.

### BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE

Physicians Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Treated Disease for a Year but Could Not Cure It—Patient Became Despondent—Suffering Promptly Allayed and

DREADFUL DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black spots all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching, and which caused me a great deal of annoyance and suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of the city. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in its worst form. They treated me for the same for the length of one year, but the treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. Shortly afterwards, my husband in reading a copy of a weekly New York paper saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies. He purchased the entire outfit, and after using the contents of the first bottle of Cuticura Resolvent in connection with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, the breaking out entirely stopped. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every spot was entirely gone and the affected parts were left as clear as ever. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I feel that the Cuticura Remedies are the best blood medicine that the world has ever known. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1905."

### SKIN HUMORS

Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations Cured by Cuticura

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children, and adults, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Co., 509 So. Third St., Boston, Mass. Sent Free on 48 page Cuticura Booklet on Skin Diseases.

Missed By Falling Glass.

Gases falling from the third-story window of the Columbia Trust Company building, Fourth avenue and Main street, barely missed striking Samuel A. Culbertson as he was passing near the Main street entrance of the building. No one was injured, however. The glass fell from a window which one of the porters was washing.

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